Amendments to the specification:

Please amend paragraphs **[0026]**, **[0032]**, and **[0048]** as follows:

[0026] There are typically 3-5 conductive layers, with the sheet resistivity of each layer contributing to the overall sheet resistivity of the coating. Other designs may have more or less conductive layers. The conductive layers are sufficiently thin to transmit light, yet are sufficiently conductive to suppress electromagnetic emissions through the coating. The sheet resistances of the conductive layers vary from 50 ohms/sq down to less ~~that~~ than 1.5 ohms/sq with visible transmission ranging from about 95% down to about 45% across the visible spectrum. Such coatings will be referred to as "transparent" for purposes of discussion, even though some transmission loss occurs and even though such coatings might not be equally transmissive throughout the visible spectrum. The protective layers are relatively moisture resistant and protect the metal layers from corrosion induced by moisture. The layers in the lowE coating are relatively thin and are typically deposited in a single vacuum step.

[0032] In another embodiment the barrier overcoat is a series of vacuum-deposited thin films. In a particular embodiment, the series of vacuum-deposited thin films is selected to match the refractive index between the lowE or other coating on the glass panel and air. In one example, a lowE coating commonly known as Q4™, available from CARDINAL CG, of Tumwater, Washington. The reflection reducing coating included a 5.25 nm thick layer of titanium/praseodymium oxide, a 84.62 nm layer of MgF_2, a 86.82 nm layer of titanium/praseodymium oxide, a 25 nm layer of indium-tin oxide, and a 63.36 nm layer of MgF_2, which interfaces with the air. The index-matching stack is deposited directly on the lowE coating stack. In another embodiment, the first and third layers are ~~itanium~~ titanium dioxide layers. In other embodiments, other metal oxide layers could be used. The exact materials and thicknesses of the index-matching overcoat varies according to the type of coating being matched (overcoated), and many different combinations of materials and combinations might solve any given index-matching system. The coating might be index-matched to air or to the adhesive layer of a pressure-applied polymer film, for example, among other media. Other types of

~~moisture-sensitve~~ moisture-sensitive coatings would generally be index matched using a different thin-film stack, as is known in the art of AR coatings.

[0048] The coated substrate was then dried with a warm high-pressure air stream and loaded into a vacuum chamber for application of the barrier overcoat (step 809) before the moisture ~~has~~ had time to attack the metal layers of the lowE coating. In this embodiment, it is believed that the vacuum pull-down aided the removal of water from the coating. The barrier overcoat was a thin-film AR stack designed to provide low reflectance across the visible spectrum. Removal of the nodules before depositing the thin-film AR stack allows the AR stack to be deposited directly on the lowE coating. Defects that would otherwise propagate through the thin-film AR stack are avoided by removal of the nodules, thus providing protection of the lowE coating against moisture intrusion and allowing the AR coating to serve as a barrier overcoat. The barrier overcoat does not have to be a thin-film AR stack, and could be other thin films or a thick chemical (polymer) barrier overcoat, for example.